BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $1 50 | Daily Paper, 3 months, $4 00
" " 2 " 3 00 | " " 6 " 6 00
One year.....10 00

The paper will not be sent to new subscribers without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, SEPT. 18, 1863. NO. 247.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF TEN LINES, OR LESS.

One day.....$1 00 | One week.....$ 6 00
Two days.....2 00 | Two weeks.....12 00
Three days.....3 00 | Three weeks.....18 00
Four days.....4 00 | One month.....24 00
Five days.....5 00 | Two months.....40 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons, and no contracts will be made save in accordance with these terms. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Sept. 17.—Nothing of interest transpired during the past twenty-four hours.

Congress Hall restaurant, on Franklin street, and several adjoining buildings were destroyed by fire last night. The second floor, occupied by the Confederate District Court and Clerk's office. Most of the records saved.

No further indications of an advance of the Yankees on the Rapidan.

All quiet in the vicinity of Fredericksburg.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Sept. 17.

One hundred and forty-seven Yankees captured by McNeil's partizan rangers in Moorefield and Hardy counties arrived last night. A special telegram from Lynchburg to the *Dispatch*, mentions a report brought in by a scout, at Bristol, of the defeat of Rosecranz. Official telegrams from Bragg make no allusion to the reported battle.

NORTH CAROLINA PRISONERS AT CHESTER HOSPITAL, PENNSYLVANIA.

We have received from H. Rogers, Army Colporteur and late prisoner from Chester, a list of the North Carolinians whom he left there as prisoners, as follows:

Officers—Major Jos H Saunders, 33d Reg't. Captains—A A Moffit, 18th; H Turner, 23d; H T Whitaker, 55th. Lieutenants—C A McGehee, 53d; J H Raudall, T C Miller, P P Mull and R M Royster, 55th; J M Lawrence, 22d; E T Thompson and E Moore, 28th; B H Winston, 53d; T J Cahill, 7th; S P Gill, 4th; Wm G Woods and Frank Williams, 13th; John H Shufford and ——— Wright, 23d; R F Drake, 48th; Nathan Horton, 37th.

Privates—1st Reg't—Young B Clifton, Co I.

3d Regiment—Jas Hair and B A Ruff, Co A; Wm Screwes, G Daniel, J Mathias, B; Jesse H Harden, D H Callahan, J M King, F; Charles B Sikes, H.

7th Regiment—G G Quitman and W L Turner, F; A B McDaniel, I; Fanst Cornelius, I, dead; R W Parker, I, dead; Wm A Rose, I, supposed dead; R C Steel, I; Jacob Benfield, A.

11th Reg't—J R Bigham, A; Jos Long and J Bynum, F; J M Clay, D.

13th Regiment—W M Townsend, E, dead; Anderson Redenhour and John Redenhour, F; B T Carter, K; G W Brandon, C; J C Ratcliff, H.

15th Reg't—D F Adams, C.

16th Reg't—J Hager, C, M L Goode, G.

18th Reg't—Richard Rieves, E; Reuben Harmon, C.

20th Reg't—B M Houston, D.

22d Reg't—Edwin Brewer, I; P H Padget and A Nolin, H; J H Hesley, —; R McFarland, K; R Dimonds, A; J B Dale, —.

23d Reg't—J T Lockhart, A Timothy Flefner, F.

36th Reg't—J Pendergrass, A; N B Norden and T M Caudle, D, sick; Wm M Siler, G; John M Sudderth, F; A J Alston, —; H Crowson K.; John Hoffsticall, B; Wm Parsons, C.

28th Reg't—W M Caskin and A C Burris, K; Marly Forrester, E; T H Wooten, F; C D Hendrix, J W Blackwood, A; G H Ballard and O C Brewer, E; S G Bridges, H.

30th Reg't—W W Corbill, F, sick.

31st Reg't—R C Cullen, F.

32d Reg't—Jos Spence, B.

33d Reg't—A M Tucker and Alex C Brantly, C; W A Arnell, G; Samuel Regan, —, sick; R Durham and Jas McLean, D.

37th Reg't—J H Webster, E; Miles Asker, D; L H Roberts, I; M A Falkner and B F Steel, G; L G Furlier, A W Anderson, F; Wm Dicken, G; O S Mendenhall, K.

38th Reg't—M H Lewis, H; John Weeks, D; Joseph Ruff, —; J A McArthur, K; Daniel Heffner, F.

43d Reg't—J D Hendrick, G, D R Powell, A; M T Russ, K.

45th Reg't—Stephen Steel, C; J T A Davidson, K; S C Browning, I; John A Roach, J H Cason and W S Hollett, E.

47th Reg't—D R Ross, K; Rainey Deever and B B Lee, D; Ander Newman, F, sick; Isaiah Blake, I; Drewry King, H; A Hunt, —; John Done, C.

52d Reg't—C H Hope, H; Lee Gibson, D, sick; B F Coffer and Alex Chester, (sick,) D; R K Smith, I; Jesse Reeves, B; Sullivan Sell, I; Wm A Sifford, G; Roland Chapple, A, dead; A Anderson, F; J A Weathering, H.

55th Reg't—J W Swinson, H; D W Miller, D T Wood and John Boyd (sick) K; Bryant Dixon, M B Galloway and J H Cason, E; John Shille, C; C B Blanton, D; Jno Stawall, Jno Faison and Henry D Saudlin, I; Caloway Godson and Aaron Corle, F; Thos L Reed, G.

Regiments not specified—G P Smith, Jas S Haley, J A Mesenheimer, M H Sebastain.

2d Cavalry—Sam'l P Terry, K; Jas Patton, G.

2d Battalion—Thomas Credleburgh, G; Daniel Lench, F.

TREASON IN MISSISSIPPI—SELLING COTTON TO THE ENEMY.—The *Mississippian* says:

There lies on the west bank of Big Black near Gen. Osterhaus' headquarters, over six hundred bales of cotton lately gathered in different parts of Hinds county, by foraging expeditions. It is astonishing the amount some planters manage to gather for the Yankees when they go out after forage. We had in our possession the other day, letters from the Yankees to different planters in relation to bartering for cotton. The Yankees assure them they will send wagons after the staple if they receive positive assurance that it will be sold to them. A couple of planters within seven miles of Raymond propose selling their cotton to the Yankees. Would it not be well to send all the cotton likely to fall into the enemy's hands east of Pearl river? When those who are ultimately to receive the greatest benefit from the war—when those whose patriotism should know no diminution, commence giving the enemy aid and comfort, it is time for the military to take them in hand. There is considerable cotton in Hinds yet that might be hauled away. If not the Yankees will have it soon.

MARRIED,

In Christ Church, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 15th, by Rev. J. Mason, Col. BRYAN GRIMES, 4th N. C. T., and Miss CHARLOTTE E., daughter of Hon. John H. Bryan, of this city.

Funeral Notice.

Funeral services of the late Rev. THOMAS J. LEMAY will take place this afternoon at the Methodist Church. The hour will be announced by the ringing of the bell. The citizens are respectfully invited to attend.

AFRICAN EXODUS.—We are informed that not less than thirty-six negroes made their escape from the city, it is supposed, to the Yankees, last night. It is difficult to see how so many could get off without detection. Their plans must have been admirably laid, or the lack of vigilance on the part of the night guard very great.

Poor devils! Little do they know the fate that awaits them. In place of the freedom which they expect to find on their arrival at the Yankee camp, the men will be surprised to find themselves impressed at breastworks to protect their new found friends from Confederate bullets; whilst the women, separated from their husbands, will find a still more horrible fate in the brutality of the Yankee soldiers.—*Savannah Republican, 7th.*

W. N. C. RAILROAD COMPANY.—The call meeting of this Company, met in this town on Friday last, and organized and proceeded to business. Owing to a press of business, we were unable to attend, but we learn that the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz: A. Hendrson, R. A. Caldwell, Jonas Cline, J. C. McDowell. Directors on the part of the State, N. W. Woodfin, James Cathey, B. S. Erwin, G. F. Davidson, Wm. Murphy, F. E. Shober.

At a meeting of the Board, Dr. A. M. Powell was re-elected President, R. F. Simonton, Secretary and Treasurer, Jas. Wilson, Engineer and Superintendent. —*Salisbury Watchman.*

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Sept. 11.

APPLES—Green, none.....$4
Dried.....$8@10
BACON—Hog round.....$1 50
BEEF.....65@70c
BEESWAX.....$2
BEANS.....$5
BUTTER.....$1 75
CANDLES—Tallow.....$3
" Wax—By the box.....$3
" Adamantine.....$5
" Sperm.....$6
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce.....$30
CHICKENS.....$2
DUCKS.....$2
EGGS.....$1
FLOUR—Family.....$55@60
Superfine.....$50
Fine.....$30
FODDER—Per hundred.....$7
FEATHERS.....$5
FLAXSEED.....$3
GEESE.....None.
HIDES—Dry.....$2
" Green.....50c
HAY—Per hundred.....$4
LARD.....$1 35
MOLASSES.....$12 75
MEAL.....$7
NAILS—Scarce.....$1 50
OATS—Per hundred.....$5
" Cleaned.....$4 bu
PORK.....$60 per hundred
POTATOES—Sweet.....$7
" Irish.....$4@5
PEAS—Ground.....$10
" Stock.....$7
" White Table.....$7
RAGS.....10@15c
RICE.....40c
RYE.....$4
SALT.....$25 00
SUGAR—Brown.....$2 50
" Coffee.....$5 50
" Loaf.....None.
TALLOW.....$2 00
WHEAT.....None offering.

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

To the Voters of the Fifth Congressional District.—The emergency calls for the purest and ablest men to serve the country in her Legislative Councils. The well known character of Captain JOSEPH J. DAVIS, of Franklin, for patriotism, integrity and wisdom, plainly indicates him as the fittest man in the District to represent us in the next Congress. Captain Davis is now leading his gallant company against the invaders of his country, and does not even dream of his friends entertaining the idea of voting for him for Congress or any other civic position, at this time; but we are confident that he will shrink from no responsibility to which his fellow citizens may call him. Well known and universally respected as he is, Franklin County offers her noble son to the voters of the District in full confidence of his election, on account of his own unpretending merit, and for the good of the country. Patriots, your suffrages are asked for a wise and prudent statesman, and gallant soldier.

July 1-td MANY VOTERS.

Register, Standard, and State Journal copy till election and send bills to this office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NORTH CAROLINA, } GRANVILLE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, August Term, 1863:

Thomas Pleasants and Wife and others, vs. John Falkner and Thomas Edwards, } Petition to sell land for partition.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Falkner and Thomas Edwards, the defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Raleigh Progress, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Augustine Landis, Clerk of said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday of August, 1863.

Setp 18-law6t A. LANDIS, C. C. C.

ARTILLERY HORSES NEEDED.

I AM CALLED UPON FOR TWO HUNDRED ARTILLERY HORSES for immediate service, which I am INSTRUCTED to procure. I have appointed Messrs. Wm. F. Askew and Jas. M. Harris of Raleigh, and Mr Jno. Blacknall, of Henderson, as my agents to PURCHASE IF POSSIBLE. I beg all persons having horses suited for such purpose to consult with my above named agents.

W. W. PEIRCE, Maj. & Chief Pur. Q. M., Dist. N. Carolina.

Raleigh, Sept. 17-3t

WANTED.

10,000 YARDS HOMESPUN. Apply to E. C. CUTHBERT, Graham, N. C.

Sept. 17-1m*

WANTED.

TO RENT OR BUY A SMALL TENEMENT IN THE business part of this city, with rooms suitable for a small family and store room attached, also a room in which to erect a small bakery.

Any one having such property to dispose of will do well to make early application at this office.

Sept 16-5t*

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

THE SCARCITY OF PROVISIONS FORCES US TO close our house on the 22d instant.

We have neith bottles, jugs, casks or barrels for sending water to invalids. BLACKNALL & CO.

Sept 16-1w

FIVE CENTS REWARD.

OSBORNE SNIPES, 15 YEARS OLD, BOUND TO me two years ago last February, having absented himself without leave or provocation from my residence, the above reward is offered for his apprehension and return to me. I hereby forewarn any one from harboring or supporting said boy Snipes. J. H. JORDAN.

Johnston County, Sept. 14-3t*

MILITARY NOTICES.

Exchange Notice, No. 6. } RICHMOND, Sept. 12, 1863.

THE FOLLOWING CONFEDERATE OFFICERS and men, captured at Vicksburg, Miss., July 4, 1863, and subsequently paroled, have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared:

1. The officers and men of Gen. C. L. Stevenson's division.
2. The officers and men of Gen. Bowen's division.
3. The officers and men of Brigadier General Moore's brigade.
4. The officers and men of the 2d Texas Regiment.
5. The officers and men of Waul's Legion.
6. Also, all Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at City Point at any time previous to July 25th, 1863, have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared.

RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

Sept 16-6t

Southern papers copy six times and send bills to the War Department.

Executive Department North Carolina, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, Sept. 11, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 3.

I. The Commanding Officers of Battalions of Home Guards are charged with the apprehension of deserters and recusant conscripts in their respective counties. For this purpose they will call out for local and temporary service, such portions of their Battalions as they may deem necessary. The Deserters and Conscripts will be taken to the nearest Conscript Camp.

The Commanding Officers of North Carolina Militia will continue to comply with General Order, No. 5, dated May 9, 1863, until the Home Guards are fully organized in their respective Counties.

II. Boards for Examination of persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty, because of physical disability, will immediately visit all the Counties in which the "Home Guards" have been or may hereafter be organized.

The following classes of persons will be examined:

1st, All who have been exempted previous to the 15th of July, 1863.

2d, All who have been examined subsequent to the 1st September, 1863.

3d, All who may be presented by the Surgeon, or commander of the Regiment, or Battalion of Home Guards, to which the individual belongs.

The decisions of the Boards will be final, except that appeals may be taken to the Surgeon General, with the consent of the Examining Board.

After a visit has been made to a County by an examining Board, the commander of its Home Guards will not recognize the validity of exemptions issued from this office previous to the 15th of July, or subsequent to 1st September, 1863, unless approved by the Board.

Due notice will be given by the senior member of the Board to the Commander of the Battalion of an intended visit, in order that those having certificates, or desirous of being examined, may have an opportunity of appearing before the Board.

By order of Governor VANCE,

R. C. GATLIN, Adjutant General.

Sept. 14-1m

Executive Department North Carolina, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, Selpt. 12th, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 10.

I. SURGEON E. A. CRUDUP AND HENRY JOYNER are hereby appointed a Board for the examination of persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability. After due notice to the Commanders of the several Battalions of the Home Guards for the following named counties in accordance with General Orders No. 3, this Board will visit the counties of Franklin, Nash, Pitt, Wake, Warren, Cumberland, Harnett, Robeson, Northampton, Bertie and Johnston.

II. Surgeons Eugene Grissom and Richard B. Haywood are hereby appointed a Board for the examination of persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability. After due notice to the Commanders of the several Battalions of Home Guards of the following named counties in accordance with General Orders No. 3, this Board will visit the counties of Halifax, Edgecombe, Wayne, Wilson, Duplin, New Hanover, Sampson, Lenoir and Greene.

III. After the Examining Board have visited the several counties above named, and completed their labors, they will report in person to the Surgeon General for further orders.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN, Adjutant General.

Sept. 14-1m

Surgeon General's Office, RALEIGH, Sept. 10, 1863.

MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD NO. 2, COMPOSED of the following named Medical Officers:

Surgeon EUGENE GRISSOM,
Surgeon RICHARD B. HAYWOOD,

Will meet at the town of Halifax, in Halifax county, on Monday, the 21st instant; at Wilson, in Wilson county, on the 23d, and at Goldsboro, in Wayne county, on the 24th, for the purpose of examining all persons belonging to the 27th, 28th, 33d, 34th and 35th Regiments of Militia, who claim exemption from military duty, on account of physical disability, according to the provisions of General Order No. 3, issued from the Adjutant General's office. EDWARD WARREN,

Sept 12-t18S Surg. Gen. N. C.

THE PEOPLE'S FACTORY.

WE ARE NOW IN OPERATION FOR THE BENEfit of the people. We are now manufacturing the Flying Shuttle and Old Fashioned Looms, Spinning Wheels, Bed Steads, &c. In a few days we expect to be manufacturing Shoe Lasts and Pegs. Our foundry is also in operation, and Castings of all kinds will be furnished as far as possible. The farming interests of the country will receive our especial attention. We will pay the highest prices for old castings, which you must bring to us if you desire the supply of new castings to be kept up. We shall soon be prepared to furnish plows of various kinds, by wholesale and retail. Soldiers' wives will be furnished with necessary articles at reduced prices.

SIMPSON & HOOKER, Hillsboro', N. C.

June 3-tf

SNUFF! SNUFF! SNUFF!

A GENUINE ARTICLE OF LORILLARD'S SALT Snuff and Appleby's Fresh or Sweet Snuff. Will send the above Snuff in any quantity, from one pound upwards, by express. A. A. WILLARD, Greensboro, N. C.

Aug 7-t15S*

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S. In charge of Ordnance.

May 8-tf

WANTED

A RELIABLE MAN OVER FORTY-FIVE YEARS old, (a native preferred) to go as a substitute, for which a liberal price will be paid if application be made immediately at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

Sept. 11-tf

THE COPARTNERSHIP

KNOWN AS GEO. BISHOP & Co., HILLSBORO', is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle.—Those having claims will please present them for payment. GEO. BISHOP.

Aug 21-tf F. J. GARDNER.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Harget-street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Swedes and Professor Hanson.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE A STEAM ENGINE of 20 Horse Power, and a good Cylinder Boiler 32 feet long and 36 inches diameter. Also, if desired, all the fixtures of a Circular Saw Mill.

ALSO, 32 feet of very good Shafting, 3 inches in diameter, with couplings.

If not disposed of at private sale, the above will be offerred to the highest bidder on the 23d day of September next. Terms cash; delivery on and after the 1st day of October. HENRY E. COLTON.

Kerosene Oil Works, Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept 16-5t*

FARM FOR SALE.

TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, LYING 12 miles west of Raleigh, and four miles from Holly Springs, in the county of Wake, 20 acres of fresh cleared land, the balance original growth. The cleared land is well fenced—no houses on the place. The tract will be sold at $15 an acre if application be made soon. Call on or address CALVIN D. EDWARDS, Morrisville, N. C.

Sept 14-1w*

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN N. C. BONDS FOR SALE.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD, Statesville, Aug. 10, 1863.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, sealed proposals will be received at this office till the 15th of September next, for Twenty N. C. six per cent. Coupon Bonds of One Thousand Dollars each, dated October, 1861, issued under authority of an act of the Legislature incorporating said Company, passed 1855.

Communications to be endorsed on the back, "Bids for N. C. Bonds."

Bids will be opened in the presence of the President of this Company and the President and Cashier of the Agency of the Bank of N. C. at this place.

Successful bidders will be notified and required to deposit the amount of their bids in the Bank of N. C. at Raleigh, Branch Bank of N. C. at Charlotte, or at this place, or with J. A. Lancaster & Co., Richmond, Va.

Sept 3-td R. F. SIMONTON, Treasurer.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL SHARES OF STOCK IN NORTH CAROlina Railroad Company. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

Sept 8-tf

FOR SALE.

550 ACRES OF NO. 1 HICKORY creek land, dwelling Houses, Barns and Stables and fine Orchards. The Plantation is in a good state of cultivation. Any person wishing to purchase can have possession of the Land in a short time. This land is eight miles from Greensboro' and three and a half miles from Jamestown Depot. F. A. GARRETT, Greensboro, N. C.

Aug. 17-1m

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, IF APPLICATION BE MADE soon, a good and desirable residence in the city, about 150 yards South of the Governor's Palace, on Fayetteville street. For terms, &c., apply to W. R. RICHARDSON.

July 16-tf

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department. THOS. D. HOGG, Captain C. S.

July 4-tf

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of JOLLY & LACK.

March 24-tf.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON.

June 25-tf

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equay if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever, person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address. J. E. BRITTON, Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.

C. OVERMAN, P. M., Charlotte, N. C.

July 8-tf

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail, postaged paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.

Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

TO THE AFFLICTED—A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING FOR YEARS ADministered an ointment to many friends in cases of Rheumatism (which she considers almost a specific in the disease) gratuitously, now offers it for sale to the public for a small consideration, believing that its general use will greatly dimish the empire of this terrible tyrant:

HUNDREDS HAVE BEEN RELIEVED BY IT!

READ THE CERTIFICATES—TRY IT!

PRICE: $5 per box, sent by mail anywhere in the Confederate States. Address

MRS. S. A. REID, box 307, Raleigh, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 31, 1863.

Dear Mrs. Reid: After having tried your Ointment for Rheumatism thoroughly, and having experienced great relief therefrom, I feel safe in saying that it is one of the greatest remedies of the age. Nothing can eradicate the disease, but it can be relieved to a certain extent, and your Ointment accomplishes all that any medicine can do. I have recommended it in numerous instances, and always with good has its use been attended. God bless you for your kindness in administering relief to

THOS. J. JOHNSTON.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 1, 1863.

Mrs. S. A. Reid: Having used your Ointment myself and for others of my family, I may safely pronounce it the *best* remedy for Rheumatism I have ever tried.

I would advise *all* who are afflicted with this disease to give it a trial.

Yours respectfully, H. POMTER.

Aug 29-tf

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE OLD NORTH CAROLINA Sixes, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.

Aug 25-tf

NURSE WANTED.

ANY PERSON HAVING A SMALL GIRL FOR hire, suitable for a nurse, will please make it known at Progress Office. July 21-tf

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by JOLLY & LACK.

STATE DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Asheville, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Rose, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General Daniel G Fowle, Wake, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Captain Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Silon H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—John L Bailey, Buncombe; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion R Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W M Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Governor Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant of Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Rev W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College, (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College (Methodist.)

Rev ——— is President of Davidson College (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro' Military Academy.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD WILL BE paid for the apprehension of my negro boy, FRANK, and his delivery in any jail of the State so that I get him. I bought said boy in Richmond, Va., on the 10th of March last, but he was raised and formerly belonged in Edgecombe county, N. C. Said boy is about 5 ft. 8 in. high, heavy set, between 25 and 30 years old, and of a gingerbread color. Said boy was impressed by the State and delivered to Col. Pennix of Caswell county and sent to Wilmington to labor on public works, where he remained a month or two and made his escape at Goldsboro' on his return home about the last of May, 1863.

J. L. MOTLEY, Danville, Va.

Aug. 31-Mds5w*

RANAWAY.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCIBER ON WEDnesday night, August 12th, a negro boy ALFRED. He is nearly black, with a deep scar on his under lip, rather slender and about sixteen years old. No doubt he will try to pass for a free boy. A liberal reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in jail.

Aug 14-tf T. McGEE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NORTH STATE CIGAR FACTORY.

H. J. B. CLARK, PROPRIETOR, GRAHAM, N. C.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CIGARS, SOME very fine.

Twenty-five thousand lbs. celebrated "Stonewall" Smoking Tobacco; in lots to suit purchasers.

Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

July 25-3m.

JOHN C. WILLIAMS & CO.,

STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,

RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

Aug 4-tf

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

BURKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN WESTERN North Carolina, about fifteen miles from Morganton, in a mountainous, beautiful and romantic country. The waters, SULPHUR and CHALYBEATE, are said to be equal to any in the country. Deer, Bear and Pheasants abound in the mountains.

The Company has succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced gentleman and lady to take charge of the House, and will be ready for the reception of visitors by the 1st of July.

Board, per day.....$ 5
Week.....25
Month.....90

A Hack will leave Morganton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for the Springs.

One-fourth of this property, with three hundred acres of land attached, would be sold to a person competent to take charge of the property.

June 25-tf PIEDMONT SPRINGS CO.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care. FRANK L. WILSON, Auctioneer.

May 14-tf

Standard copy

THE NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE

WILL MEET PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT with the Church of New Providence, Graham, N. C., on Wednesday before the second Sabbath in October.

Aug 6-6t WM. L. LONG, Sec'y.

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress. July 21-tf

STRAY.

TAKEN UP ON SUNDAY EVENING LAST, AT my residence near Raleigh, a bay mare, all black feet and mane, [illegible]. Owner is desired to

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 18, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the Progress:

Daily Progress	One year - - -	$10 00
" "	Six months - -	6 00
" "	Three months -	4 00
" "	Two months -	3 00
" "	One month - -	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $5 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

☞ **How to send us Money.**—To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the Progress at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the Daily Progress, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

All remittances of money by mail at the risk of those sending it.

☞ **To Advertisers.**—No contracts will be made for advertising outside of our published terms, and parties wishing to advertise in the Progress should send their advertisements directly to us instead of requesting us to copy from other papers, some of which we never see. All advertisements hereafter inserted will be charged according to revised terms at head of paper. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

☞ **Rags Advanced.**—We will pay 12½ cents a pound for all the clean Cotton rags delivered at the Progress office.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

The Recent Outrage in this City—The "Observer."

Three years ago, for reasons satisfactory to us at the time, we dropped the Fayetteville *Observer* from our exchange list, since which time we have seldom seen the paper and never alluded to it, and do so now because it most unjustly assails us and makes several false statements relative to the recent descent upon printing offices in this city, which, if not contradicted, would create false and injurious impressions.

The *Observer* commences by a homily on its own virtues, which exhibits the selfishness, vanity and bigotry of the writer, at the conclusion of which disgusting exhibition of self-righteousness, the following paragraph, containing half a dozen distinct falsehoods, is introduced:

"We learn verbally that on Wednesday night last a bitter altercation occurred some where near the depot, between a portion of Benning's Georgia Brigade, which was passing through the city towards Tennessee, and a number of Raleigh friends of Mr. Holden, that this was near coming to blows, but resulted in one of the Regiments of the Georgians, or a considerable portion of it, proceeding to the *Standard* office, entering it, throwing the type into *pi*, on the floor of the office and into the street, and scattering papers, &c., in every direction. It is supposed that there was a guard around the office, who hastened to the Governor's to give the alarm. The Governor soon appeared, and at his bidding the work of destruction instantly ceased. He addressed the mob in earnest and angry terms, telling them, that though he did not approve of Mr. Holden's course, he would not allow the law to be violated; that if he had had an hour's notice he would have taken steps to prevent the outrage, (meaning, it is supposed, that he would have ordered up the North Carolina troops in and arounh the city.) The Georgians then, say about 11 o'clock, returned to their rendezvous, and the trouble was over for the night, comparatively few people in the city being aware that anything unusual had occurred."

The first sentence is false in whole and in part, and was evidently intended to create the impression that there was an *immediate provocation* for the outrage, and to palliate the act. No one in this city had any "bitter altercation" with Benning's brigade or any one thereof, on the occasion referred to or any other occasion, and the whole thing is a base fabrication, gotten up by some unprincipled person to throw the blame of an unheard of outrage upon this city. The fact is, none of our people were at the depot or near there; no violence was suspected by any one until the armed squad made their appearance on Fayetteville street and enquired for the location of the property they wished to destroy; the whole thing was without any provocation, as far as the inhabitants of this city were concerned, immediate or remote, and we have but little doubt but the whole thing was arranged and determined on before the brigade left their camp in Virginia, or at least long before they reached this city.

The second sentence supposes a falsehood, for no one ever thought a guard necessary to protect private property from the violence of our own soldiers, and none had been placed around the office, which was closed and no one near it at the time of the attack:—As soon as the party passed up the street and a friend told us they had asked for the *Standard* office, and added his belief that they intended to mob it, *we* sent one of the employees in this office for the Governor, as we did next morning when the second outbreak occurred. The address of the Governor to the soldiers was calm and dignified, and no "angry terms" were used as the *Observer* has been informed; nor did any sensible man here suppose for a moment that Governor Vance thought of stopping the outrage by any other than persuasive means, for no one, save the *Observer's* informant, supposes him fool enough to have thought of bringing the two or three hundred men at Camp Holmes in conflict with a brigade of our own troops. The paragraph we have quoted does gross injustice to Gov. Vance and to our citizens, and that it was intentional on the part of that paper or its informant, is unmistakable.

Next in the *Observer's* article, comes garbled extracts from our account of the affair. Had that paper been disposed to have acted fairly it would have given it in full, instead of publishing its garbled extracts prefaced by the false assertion that the whole was "full of bitterness and malignity." Our account was thought to be just, impartial, truthful and fair by all right-thinking men here, and the *Observer* has betrayed its petty malice towards us and its contempt for the peaceable, loyal citizens of this place by the unfair manner in which it has used it.

The *Observer*, with a sanctimonious hypocrisy that is characteristic, says:

"It is passing strange that after two outrages the *Progress* should be willing to see more of a kindred sort."

The writer tries to create the impression that we would be willing to see more of a "kindred sort" because of the following paragraph which he copies from our article on the mobs:

"These things are disgraceful to the city, disgraceful to the State and damaging to the Confederacy, and a repetition of the violence of Wednesday nigh and the mob of Thursday morning would cause the people to turn out and tear up their own Railroads to prevent the passage of troops through the State. If the government will respect and protect North Carolina she will do her whole duty, but if soldiers from other States are to be sent here to destroy private property and raise mobs among our own citizens, the effect will be most disastrous upon the cause of the Confederacy."

We acknowledge ourself responsible for the above paragraph, and now declare that we have not one word to add to or take from it. We have no idea that the Government sent these troops to Raleigh to commit this outrage, nor do we believe that the authorities will approve or justify it; and still we believe they were sent and that the commission of the act was agreed on before the brigade left Virginia. But though they were not sent here to destroy property by the Government, they are a part of the army raised, supported and controlled by the Government, and unless the Government, as the war making power, can restrain its troops from a repetition of this outrage upon the rights of citizens at the capitol of North Carolina, all that we have predicted in the above paragraph and more will come to pass. But we look for no more trouble of the kind, for we believe that the State and Confederate authorities can and will prevent it. In asserting that we counseled further mob violence the *Observer* is guilty of intentional falsehood.

The *Observer* closes by another sanctimonious appeal for quiet and good order.

We can say to that paper, in conclusion, that we have seen no discreet, unprejudiced person but pronounces its article unfair and ungenerous.

The *Observer* attacks us in another place because we are the supporter of Gov. Vance. To this we shall reply hereafter, and as our motives are questioned we shall not mince words. We will only say, at present, that we have not spent our summers North for fifteen or twenty years previous to the war, and written home fulsome eulogiums of the Yankee character and the superiority of the North over the South, to our paper, as has the Editor of the *Observer*; nor are we largely interested in the profits of cotton factories, at present, that we should want the war to continue until the last man is slain and the last dollar expended.

Death of a Worthy Citizen.

From the funeral notice in another column it will be seen that the Rev. Thomas J. Lemay has passed away. Mr. Lemay was a native of Granville county but for many years resided in this city, where he raised a large family and where his many virtues have been known and appreciated. For a number of years deceased was editor and proprietor of the Raleigh *Star*, a leading newspaper in the State at that time, though it was discontinued a few years after Mr. Lemay severed his connection with it. He was a man of strict integrity, a high sense of moral obligation and prompt and reliable in all affairs of business. He was a useful citizen and a good man. For several years past Mr. Lemay had led a very quiet life, spending his time on his farm near this city, his health having been such as to unfit him for the more active duties of life.

The News.

The Richmond papers received yesterday contained but little news. No general engagement had taken place in Virginia, though skirmishing was going on between the two armies at last accounts.

We received no Georgia or Charleson papers on yesterday, and have no further news from Georgia or the beleaguered city. We trust the telegraph may post us before going to press.

After Deserters.—We are glad to see that efficient measures are being taken to arrest deserters in the Western counties. Had the Home Guard been employed sooner and the officers of the militia had done their duty the condition of things would not have been as at present. The Iredell *Express* of the 17th says:

The Home Guard of the following counties, Iredell, Wilkes, Alexander, Yadkin, Surry and Ashe, are hereby ordered to report to Col. Faison, in the vicinity of Gwinn's Factory, at the earliest possible moment, bringing with them rations, their arms and ammunition.

We learn from Mayor Harrison that there is a case of small pox at the residence of P. F. Pescud, Esq., in this city. The Mayor has placed a guard around the house and no danger of the disease spreading is apprehended.

Concord, Sept. 16th, 1863.

Dear Progress:—A murder was committed in this county a few days since, the circumstances of which, as far as I have been able to learn them, are as follows: A protracted religious meeting was in progress in the lower part of this county; and, as usual, the neighbors turned out to attend the night service.—When returning home, a young man by the name of Brothers, rode up to a party of ladies and gentlemen, and playfully lifting the hat from the head of one of his comrades whose name is Gray, dashed on with it, until he overtook another party of young persons who were a short distance ahead, to one of whom he gave the hat, with the request that it be returned to Gray. Gray, however, flew into a violent rage at this playful familiarity on the part of Brothers, and expressing his determination to kill him, followed in pursuit. In a few moments a blow was heard in the road a short distance in advance of the party, who, when arriving at the spot, found Brothers standing in the road with the reins of his horse in one hand, and the other hand pressed upon his chest. He exclaimed that Gray had killed him, and fell back, when he almost instantly expired. Yours, - Sincerely.

From the Southern Guardian.]

An Offer Worthy of a Hero.—On the last day of our occupancy of Morris Island, the gallant Col. Keitt, of South Carolina, was in command of the forces. Everything looked gloomy enough, but the heart of our heroic Colonel never quailed for a moment. About midday, and in the midst of the terrific bombardment from sea and land, he dispatched Gen. Beauregard as follows:

"Will the boats be here to-night for garrison? If so, at what time? If our sacrifice will be of benefit to the cause, say so, and I will storm the enemy's works at once, or lose every man on this island—the enemy is within fifty yards of us and by day dawn they will be upon us—therefore we should assault them to-night. L. M. Keitt."

Death of Gen. Houston.—General Sam Houston died at his residence in Huntsville, Texas, on the 25th of July. He was seventy years of age.

A HUMILIATING CONFESSION.

It must be confessed that the people along the Mississippi river have not stood up under reverses as it was expected they would. This confession is humiliating to our pride and is calculated to increase the depression which already hangs so heavily on our whole people, but we must do our own duty and stand up against it as best we can. The following remarks of the Richmond *Examiner* developes a deplorable state of things in the West, but their truth cannot be denied, and we must accept the condition of things as they are, though we could wish it were otherwise:

It is useless to close our eyes to the fact that considerable disaffection prevails among the people of the Confederacy inhabiting the banks of the Mississippi. It was confidentially expected that after the fall of Vicksburg the enemy's navigation of the river would have been held in check by moveable batteries and by parties of sharpshooters. But instead of these exhibitions of riparian patriotism and adventure, we learn that commercial transports of the enemy, which a single shore battery might destroy, ride wholly unharmed in the waters of the Mississippi, or float in idle security along its banks. Again it was expected since the country had taken a solemn resolution to burn the cotton on the approach of the enemy, that the fall of Vicksburg and the penetration of the enemy into the Red river region would be the signals for the planters to fire their cotton and testify their devotion to the suggestions of patriotism and the commands of the government. But instead of these patriotic illuminations, we see the Memphis markets packed with cotton; we hear the boast of the Yankees that, with the Southern staple they are effecting their European exchanges and sustaining their currency; and we are constantly regaled with the news in Northern prints of Yankee plantations established on the banks of the Mississippi, by Massachusetts shoemakers, who propose to re-people these regions of the South with half-breed bastards.

This disaffection in a portion of the Confederacy is at once painful and serious. But we must avoid mistaking the timidity or selfishness of certain classes for what is much more serious—political estrangement. There is no such estrangement in the country of the Mississippi; there is nothing whatever political in the disposition the planters evinced towards the enemy; it is nothing more than the exhibition which all revolutions make of the cowardice and selfishness of property. As such, it is shameful enough; but it is some consolation to know, that it does not infect the whole system of society, or penetrate to the heart of the masses.

In this war property has been a stumbling block. For the few instances where it has been devoted to the country there are hundreds where it has been lukewarm or selfish; where it has coquetted with the enemy; or where it has openly traded with dishonor. We owe the confession to truth in this war. There may have been some diminution of spirit in the South since the commencement of this struggle; but it has been on the part of those pretentious classes of the wealthy, who, in peace, were at once the most zealous secessionists, and the best customers of the Yankees, and who, now in war, are naturally the sneaks and tools of the enemy.

This description may suit some numbers of the people of the Mississippi. It will fit those vociferous patriots who screamed for secession before the war, and, at the same time, bought in New York markets, and cherished an ambition of shining in Northern hotels, and stunning society at Yankee watering places. It is not strange that such men have found congenial occupation in the war in planting in copartnership with the enemy, or in smuggling cotton into his lines.

We are sure of winning this struggle, despite the sordid disaffections of wealth. We expect to win it by that patriotic spirit which yet survives in the masses of the people, and keeps alive the sacred animosities of this war. Property will then be no longer the badge of social virtue. Society in the South is being upheaved by the war, and, with our independence, will be re-established on new orders of merit. The republic will give new titles of greatness. The honors of State, the worship of society, the rewards of affection, will be for the patriots and soldiers of the revolution that will date our existence, while property will be a despised thing, fortunate if it is not taken as the mark of the extortioner, and the reward of infamy. Such are the great prizes, intertwined with that of independence, which put wealth to the blush, stir our people and army with noble desires, and beckon them to victory.

AFFAIRS IN VICKSBURG.

A late number of the *Mississipian* gives us the following relative to affairs in Vicksburg:

We believe the people of Vicksburg, thus far, have fared better than those of any other city which has fallen into Yankee hands. Since the occupation of the place the citizens have been placed under very little restraint and persons were permitted, up to last week, to come in and out of the lines almost at pleasure. Very few found any difficulty in procuring passes. Horses, mules, buggies, waggons, harness, &c., stolen of course, by the despicable marauders from our people, have been given to all applicants by Gen. McPherson, and permits granted to make purchases of supplies to all persons living as far east as Clinton. In the city no stores, but those of Druggists are permitted to open doors, and these are confined to the local business of filling prescriptions.—All citizens not able to purchase provisions draw rations once a week from the Post Commissary, first registering their names in a book kept for that purpose by Mr. Hopkins, an old citizen, who is now a warm advocate of Yankeeism. However, we believe the Vicksburg people have had their "gala day" with the Yankees. Within the past ten days the reins have been gradually tightenidg, and in order to prevent the people east of Big Black from getting anything further, Gen. Osterhaus, a tawny Dutchman, without courtesy or civility, has been placed in command, *vice* Gen. Dennis, removed. Osterhaus refuses any further ingress or egress, and says the people have been dealt with too kindly by Gen. Dennis the former commander at that point—that the height of his ambition is to get our people to hate and abhor him with an unequaled bitterness, and the beginning of his *regime* certainly indicates his paramount desire will be gratified.

The feeling of the women of Vicksburg is unbroken. The ephemeral despondency caused by the fall of the city has passed away, and female patriotism and female adhesion to our cause is as strong and fervent as in the "eves long past." There is, we believe, but one single exception, and that is a Northern school-teacher, who was first to sing the "Bonnie Blue Flag" in Vicksburg, at the commencement of the war, to raise means to clothe our soldiers. She is reported to have forgotton the "hope-crowned past," and recently attended a social gathering at McPherson's headquarters, where, during the evening, a sword was presented "in honor of the surrender of Vicksburg." We are sorry we cannot say anything in behalf of the men left in the city. They are a weak-kneed set of beings, whose patriotism was always theoretical, and who can now "see no hope."—To quote from their own slang dialect, "the Confederacy is about gone up, and there is no use in following its fortunes any further." This is the reply that is generally made when you inquire if they are not coming out of the lines. Of course there are a few honorable exceptions among the small number left there to herd with our country's destroyers.

The officers have commenced mixing in society, but the ladies, though compelled to entertain them, treat all with courtesy, dignity and a becoming reserve, which, while not perfectly compatible to the Yankees, commands their obeisance and respect.—Rebel songs has not been given up as yet by the young ladies, and as the Yankees know the girls are almost crying to get out of the lines, we think the wretches will allow them to go on unmolested for the present at least. The Bonnie Blue Flag, Dixie, and other contraband songs are almost nightly heard in some parlor, and while the fair singer is filling the air with melody a batch of the "blue coats" can invariably be seen in front of the door listening to the sweet voice of the rebel songster.

The drawing of rations or purchasing, the assigning of houses, and in fact, everything, has to be done by the ladies. Men can accomplish very little with the Yankees, but the ladies seem to get almost everything they desire. General McPherson's headquarters are always crowded with people on business. He listens attentively to every one and has a kind word for all. It is rarely a lady goes to him and departs without accomplishing the object of her visit. Indeed the people of Vicksburg are quite fortunate in getting such a lenient commander, but we fear his reign will be of short duration. The Commissioners are daily looked for from the North, when the command passes from his hands, after which the triturating process, as in Nashville, Memphis and New Orleans, will be inaugurated in earnest. The prelibation of Yankee rule thus far has been comparatively mild, but the day is not far distant when Vicksburg's once free and resolute limbs will be completely bound with thongs, and the hand of deep and crushing oppression be stretched over her people, shaking an iron rod.

THE TROUBLES IN IREDELL AND WILKES.

We find the following in the *Iredell Express* of yesterday:

Considerable excitement was produced in this place on last Wednesday morning by a report coming from the neighborhood of Jacob Fraley, Esq., that a number of deserters in that section had massed themselves for a battle with a portion of the State Guard from Camp Vance, commanded by Lieut. Robards.

It appears that the people of that region had appointed a day for a Union meeting in the vicinity of Esquire Fraley's, and had extended an invitation to the deserters and skulkers thereabouts to attend and take part in the proceedings. The Guard marched from near this place on Monday night and reached the place where the meeting was to be held about daybreak Tuesday, a distance of twenty miles. After the meeting assembled, (a large number of women being present,) the Guard and militia surrounded the building and took possession of the ringleaders, letting the females and a number of the citizens loose, retaining under guard five deserters who were present and the chairman, a Mr. John Diffee, who is from appearance seventy-five years old and quite infirm.

About one hundred and sixty deserters were on their way to the rendezvous, but would not advance nearer than Warren's bridge, (three miles distant from the place of meeting,) on learning of the presence of the Guard. The supposition was that they were waiting for reinforcements from Trap Hill, in Wilkes county, and intended attacking the next day; but the Guard were disappointed on reaching the place of an anticipated battle the following morning, the deserters having skedaddled to the mountains in Wilkes.

An attempt was made on Tuesday night to release the prisoners who were being conveyed to Camp Vance, by a party of sixteen citizens, but did not succeed in their object, one of whom was captured early Wednesday morning and confessed being one of the party. Two militia officers were also arrested the same day for aiding and abetting deserters. On Thursday these men were placed under guard of militia to be brought to this place, but on reaching a creek within four miles of here, they escaped through negligence of a partion of the men, under whose care they had been placed for safe deliverance into the jail, prior to their shaipment to Camp Vance.

This is something that we were in hopes of never having to record as having happened in this county, but they were blasted by the teachings of men who should have had more love of country and the rights of freemen, than has been shown by some in this our time of trouble. It is a picture upon which we dislike to dwell and spread before our readers, but necessity has compelled us to say that something should have been done long since to put down this band of tories and traitors to their country.

We are glad now to see that the authorities have taken the matter in hand, and we hope that the force which has been sent to arrest and bring to punishment these deserters from the Southern army, will accomplish the nudertaking upon which they have started.

There is no doubt but there are a large number of deserters in this section, but some reports which we have seen are much exaggerated. One only is known to have been wounded by the Guard, and it is not likely that he will recover.

FROM KNOXVILLE.

We find the following in a recent number of the Huntsville (Ala.) *Confederate*, now published at Marietta, Georgia:

From a gentleman of high standing, who arrived here last evening, from East Tennessee, we learn that the Yankees have arrested a number of citizens and imprisoned them in the common jail. Among the prisoners are the Rev. Mr. Harrison, of the Old School Presbyterians; Rev. Joseph H. Martin, of the Presbyterian United Synod, and a quiet, inoffensive citizen named Coffin, of the Rockford factory. The crimes of these gentlemen is patriotism; loyalty to the land of their birth, their residence and their affection. The ministers in question did not hide their light under a bushel, but were outspoken and demonstrative in their patriotism. We have heard their bold denunciations of Yankee wrongs and domestic treason and disloyalty and their exhortations to their countrymen to exercise courage and perseverance in defence of their sacred rights and honor, fortunes and families, their all. A just retribution awaits their persecutors, we fondly hope and believe.

We regret to learn that sundry men, hitherto regarded sound on the Southern question, have sought and obtained immunity from Yankee outrage through the interposition and endorsement of John Williams, who once represented Knox county in the Legislature, and is and has been from the first, a notorious Union man; who has never, we believe, professed to be anything else, or to surrender his allegiance to the Lincoln Government. And yet he and others, of the same class, have been suffered by our authorities to remain there in undisturbed peace and security.

Artillery Experiments.—The Baltimore *American*, commenting upon the artillery fighting at Charleston, says:

In connection with the operations now in progress at Charleston, it is interesting to know that a hollow shot weighing eighty pounds can be thrown from a 100-pound Parrott eight thousand four hundred and fifty-three yards, with a charge of No. 7 powder.—With a charge of No. 5 powder the same shot can be thrown eight thousand eight hundred and forty-five yards. This is forty-five yards over five miles. By increasing the charge of powder the range can be considerably augmented. The elevation of the gun to attain this great range is so considerable as to materially reduce the number of firings the gun will bear; but the fact is well established that a 100-pounder can throw shot from our batteries into Charleston, and that our 200-pounders can do it with a great degree of certainty. So Gen. Gillmore does actually command Charleston with his batteries, irrespective of his 300-pounder.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, a number of public meetings have recently been held in various portions of the State, in some of which threats have been made of combined resistance to the execution of the laws of Congress, in regard to conscription and the collection of taxes, thereby endangering the public peace and tranquility as well as the common cause of independence, which we have so solemnly engaged to defend: And whereas, it is my sworn duty to see all the laws of the land faithfully executed, and peace and order maintained within our borders,

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my Proclamation, commanding all such persons to renounce such intentions, and warning them to beware of the criminal and fatal consequences of carrying such threats into execution.

The inalienable and invaluable right of the people to assemble together and cousult for the common good, together with its necessary concomitants, the freedom of speech and the press, are secured to you, my countrymen, by the most sacred compacts. They shall never find a disturber in me. Yet you will remember that the same instruments which guarantee these great rights, also bind you to the exercise of them, within the bounds of law. I impose upon me the solemn duty of seeing that these bounds be not transgressed. The Constitution of the Confederate States, and all laws passed in pursuance thereof, are the supreme law of the land; resistance to them by combination is *treason*, and without combination, is a high crime against the laws of your country. Let no one be deceived. So long as these laws remain upon the statute book they shall be executed. Surely, my countrymen, you would not seek to cure the evils of one revolution by plunging the country into another. You will not knowingly, to the present desolating war with a common enemy, add the horrors of internal strife and entire subversion of law and civil authority! You must not forget the enviable character which you have always maintained, as a sober, conservative and law-abiding people; nor would I have you to forget the plain, easy and *constitutional* method of redressing your grievances. Meet and denounce any existing laws if you think proper—you have that right—and instruct your representatives in Congress or the State Legislature, as the case may be, to *repeal them*. Your own chosen servants made the obnoxious laws—they can repeal them, if such are your instructions. If you regard them as unconstitutional, the Supreme Court sits ready to decide upon all cases properly brought before it. Its decisions are final in the State of North Carolina, and shall be executed while the power remains in your Executive to enforce any law. There is no grievance to redress and no proposition to be made, but can be most beneficially effected in the way our fathers marked out by the ballot-box, and the other constitutionally appointed means. In times of great public sensibility like the present, any departure from the legal channel is revolutionary and dangerous, and tends to the division and distraction of our people.

It is my great desire, and, I hope, that of all good citizens, that our people should remain united, befall us what may. Should we triumph in the great struggle for independence let no feelings of revenge, no bitterness mar the rejoicing of that glorious day. Should we fall, and fall short of that great object for which we have struggled so long and bled so freely, let not our strife and domestic feuds add to the bitterness of defeat.

Attempts suddenly to change the existing order of things would only result in bloodshed and ruin. I therefore implore you, my countrymen, of all shades of political opinion, to abstain from assembling together for the purpose of denouncing each other, whether at home or in the army, and to avoid seeking any remedy for the evils of the times by other than legal means and through the properly constituted authorities. We are embarked in the holiest of all causes which can stir the heart of patriots—the cause of liberty and independence. We are committed to it by every tie that can bind an honest people. Multitudes of our bravest and best have already sealed it with their blood, whilst others, giving up all earthly possessions, are either languishing in dungeons or are homeless wanderers through the land, and all have felt, in a greater or less degree, the iron hand of war. A great and glorious nation is struggling to be born, and wondering kingdoms and distant empires are stilled in listening hope and admiration, watching this greatest of human events. Let them not, I pray you, be shocked with the spectacle of domestic strife and petty, malignant feuds. Let not our enemy be rejoiced to behold our strong arms and stronger devotion, which have often made him tremble, turned against ourselves. Let us rather show that the God of Liberty is in His Holy Temple—the hearts of freemen—and bid all the petty bickerings of earth keep silence before Him.

Instead of engaging in this unholy and unpatriotic strife and threatening to resist the laws of the land and endangering the peace of society, let us prepare diligently and with hopeful hearts for the hardships and suffering of the coming winter. Heaven has blessed us with abundant crops, but thousands of the poor are unable to purchase. Let us begin in time and use every effort to provide for them and secure them against suffering. And let us exert ourselves to the utmost to return to duty many brave but misguided men who have left their country's flag in the hour of danger, and God will yet bless us and our cause, and our children's children will thank us for not despairing of the Republic in its darkest hours of disaster, and still more, for adhering to and preserving, amid the fiery trials of war, conservative sentiments and the rights and civil liberties of the young confederacy.

§§§§§§§§§ In witness whereof, Zebulon B. Vance, L. S. Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-§§§§§§§§§ Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 7th day of September, A. D., 1863, and in the year of American Independence the 88th.

Z. B. Vance

By the Governor:

R. H. Battle, Jr.,
Private Secretary.

Sept 8-1w

Daily papers publish one week and weeklies and semi-weeklies two weeks.

We are authorized to announce Hon. A. ARRINGTON, of Nash county, a candidate for election to Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Orange, Wake, Granville, Warren, Franklin and Nash. Election first Thursday in November. Sept 8-tf

We are authorized by the friends of Lieut. WALTER DUNN, of Lenoir County, to announce the name of that gentleman as a candidate to represent the people of the 2nd District, in the next Confederate Congress. Aug 27-tf

We are authorized to say that THOMAS J. FAISON has consented, at the earnest solicitations of many friends, to become a candidate for Congress in the 3rd Congressional district. Sept 7-tf

We are authorized to announce Captain JOSIAH TURNER, of Orange county, as a candidate for Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, at the election to be held in November next. Aug 8-tf

NOTICE!!

The firm heretofore known under the appellation of Lack & Farriss, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All account due the firm, and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farriss, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farriss tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices. Chas. M. Farriss.

Sept 8-tf

W. R. Richardson & Co.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers